

estimated to be about Rs. 7 lakhs. This is in addition to the losses enumerated above. It has been decided that the Government of India and the Punjab Government should share this loss on a 50 : 50 basis.

#### DELHI POLYTECHNIC CENTRE

151. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees of matriculation and its equivalent qualifications enrolled at the Delhi Polytechnic Centre of Rehabilitation and Employment department; and

(b) the number of students who finished their courses at the centre and were placed in suitable employments?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) 221.

(b) 326 trainees completed their training in the last batch. The number of those who took up employment is not known, as there is, at present, no machinery to follow-up the careers of ex-trainees.

#### CLERKS IN NORTHERN RAILWAY

152. **Shri Dhustiya:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of permanent and temporary clerks in the Northern Railway?

(b) How many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 8,222.

(b) 64.

#### TECHNICAL OFFICERS IN STORAGE DIRECTORATE

153. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of Technical Officers and Assistant Directors appointed in the Storage Directorate during 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Technical Officers—4.

Assistant Directors—3.

#### AIRCRAFTS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS

154. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state which States have aircraft of their own for the use of Governors and Ministers?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): States which have aircraft of their own are Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Punjab, Hyderabad and Saurashtra.

#### SUGAR

155. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of stock-in-hand of sugar at the beginning of the present season and as on the 1st July, 1953;

(b) the total quantity of sugar manufactured in India during the season 1952-53;

(c) its comparison with the sugar manufactured in India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(d) the reasons for decrease, if any;

(e) the retail and wholesale prices of sugar at the time of decontrol;

(f) the present retail and wholesale prices of sugar in different main markets of India;

(g) if the prices are higher, the reason therefor; and

(h) the quantity of sugar exported out of India during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The stock of sugar with factories on 1st November, 1952 and 1st July, 1953 was 5,03,143 and 7,09,205 tons respectively. The corresponding figures for value work out to Rs. 424.60 lakhs and 521.27 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The production of sugar during the last three years was as

under:—

Year	Production (in lakh tons)
1950-51	11.16
1951-52	14.97
1952-53	12.93

(d) The reasons for fall in production during 1952-53 as compared with 1951-52 are as under:—

- (i) decrease in production of sugarcane by about 5 per cent.
- (ii) diversion of cane in factory zones to gur production owing to relatively high prices of gur.
- (iii) number of sugar factories working during the 1952-53 season was 134 as against 141 in 1951-52, and

(iv) factories started crushing late by about three weeks.

(e) and (f). The wholesale and retail prices were as follows:—

(per maund)

As on	Calcutta		Kanpur		Bombay	
	Whole-sale	Retail	Whole-sale		Whole-sale	Retail
6-12-52	29/6	-/13/-	27/10	-/11/3	33/-	-/14/-
25-7-53	31/14	-/13/3	31/-	-/12/9	32/12	-/13/9

(g) The rise in sugar prices was found to be due to;

- (i) short production of gur and *khandsari* and consequent increased demand for factory sugar.
- (ii) rise in gur and *khandsari* prices.
- (iii) feeling in trade circles that the quantity of sugar available for consumption was not enough, and
- (iv) paucity of wagons for movement of sugar.

The prices of sugar remained at a reasonable level upto the third week of April, 1953 when they began to display an upward trend, and recorded an increase of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per maund over the fair average price. As a result of the measures taken by

Government to bring down prices by accelerating movement of sugar; arranging distribution of sugar released out of reserve stock at a statutory ex-factory price of Rs. 27 per maund, through fair price/ration shops; and announcing their intention to import sugar, the prices in different areas have fallen by about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund.

(h) The exports of sugar outside the country during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons totalled 10,755 and 6,432 tons respectively. There was no export of sugar during 1950-51 season.

#### TRACTORS IN CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

156. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the number of small size, medium and heavy tractors run by the Central Tractor Organisation during the year 1952-53?

(b) What was the number of tractors operated by the same organisation during the year 1951-52?

(c) What are the States in which the tractors were run?

(d) What is the total cost of the tractors belonging to the Central Tractor Organisation?

(e) How many of them are lying idle?

(f) For what period have they remained idle?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The number of small, medium and heavy tractors operated by the Central Tractor Organization during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 reclamation seasons is as follows:—

	1951-52	1952-53
Small Tractors.	58	45
Medium ..	37	64
Heavy ..	238	234.

(c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

(d) The total capitalised cost of the tractors belonging to the Organization is Rs. 1,92,86,270.